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The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its properties, many of which are truly marvellous. Incurable cases of Scrofulous disease, seemingly saturated with the most noxious poisons, are purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured by such simple means, almost every species of that misery, that has previously seemed to be beyond the reach of medical skill, has been easily remedied by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, it has never been known to fail.

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This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scury, Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human body is subject, will be entirely removed by this Ointment with warm water, the soothing action of this Ointment will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with entire safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

PAYABLE INvariably IN ADVANCE,
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If so sufferer from Gout, pains or Rheumatism, and this Ointment will cure it quickly. After application with warm water, the soothing action of this Ointment will soon penetrate and give immediate relief; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible spe-

cialists.

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This class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with entire safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

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Files, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, a delicate concoction of herbs is taken until the patient begins to feel better, and then the ointment is applied to the sore part, therefore set to work early in taking Holloway's famous Pill's according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropswishes are readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Dropical Swellings.

aware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight uneasiness or trifling pain, of which little or no notice is taken until the disease begins to swell. Therefore take the ointment in the several strengths, therefore set to work early in taking Holloway's famous Pill's according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropswishes are readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Fits, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

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Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief, but perseverance will be necessary to effect a complete cure.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfeeling tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of encelling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it often attacks the bones, and when once seated thereon, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerous sores. It has been well observed, that the continual use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is invisible, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scrofula, Scalp, Acne, Ringworm, Etc.

Scrofula, Sore Throat, and other eruptions of visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsey, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Suppurative, and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing the obstinate malady by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Milder Directives for curing cases found in the Alimentary Canal, and weaker to give the most comfortable condition of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a valuable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the lungs and lungs. As a protection against sudden attacks of colds, it is in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has been better known. Its remarkable character and power to give the most comfortable condition of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a valuable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the lungs and lungs. As a protection against sudden attacks of colds, it is in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we do not publish the certificates of them here, or do more to assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

It is always relieved and often wholly cured.

Cherry Pectoral is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

WANTED.

ONE OR TWO ADDITIONAL FARM

LAND during harvest.

J. D. PEMBERTON, Farm Owner, Victoria District.

July 25, 1869.

E. MALLANDAINE, Publisher.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will only accept COIN for RENTS, as well as for

any other payment to be made to me.

By J. C. AYER & CO.,

Agents for David W. Higgins.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Monday Morning, July 19, 1869.

DURING the visit of the late Governor to the Northwest, the schooner Nanaimo Packet was seized for a breach of the whiskey selling Ordinance, and a fine of \$500 having been imposed on the captain, which he was unable to pay, the vessel was taken possession of and brought to Victoria; and as will be seen by the advertisement in another column, is to be sold at auction on Thursday next by order of the Government. The Government is perfectly justified, when fines recoverable by law are inflicted and not paid, to turn to account any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter in due satisfaction; but we counsel care in such cases; not because the breach of the law should be otherwise than properly expiated by the forfeiture, but that the proof of the crime should be duly made clear before the enforcement of the penalty. We readily admit the propriety of Her Majesty's officers doing all in their power to repress the illegal traffic in selling whiskey to the aborigines; but where the offenders are not absolutely caught in flagrant delit it is well that the case should be properly investigated by the appointed law officers that all proper justice may be done; because there are always two sides to a question. It is highly probable that in the minds of Captain Mist and the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works a *prima facie* case was made out; but we submit that it is only fair that the evidence should be laid before the Chief Justice before further proceedings are taken in the matter, especially in view of the proceedings now pending before the Supreme Court in which the Captain of the Nanaimo Packet declares himself ready to prove that the seizure of his vessel was illegal. If the results of a verdict adverse to the Government were to be met by the officers, we might not think ourselves called upon to make any remarks; but inasmuch as the cost of any over exhibition of zeal will have to come out of the public purse we deprecate a too hasty conclusion. We have a lively recollection of the expense and trouble that ensued from the seizure of schooner Barromovitch by the Collector of Customs for a supposed infraction of the law, and the subsequent admission by the law officers of the illegality of the proceedings.

We observe that the present liberal Government is trying to divert public opinion from themselves to their Conservative predecessors, by getting up a sensation against the cost of the Abyssinian war. The result of that campaign was highly creditable to the Conservative Ministry, and has naturally been referred to by Conservative candidates on the hustings as reflecting much honor upon Conservative administration. This, Mr. Mundella, a Liberal member of Parliament, takes exception to and pretends to say that a great amount of waste characterized the expedition. The original estimated cost was about £3,000,000, but subsequent consideration determined Sir R. Napier to take 40,000 men instead of 10,000, as originally proposed. Mr. Mundella may think he has discovered a mine of political capital, but in this he is greatly mistaken. After several estimates since the original one, each rising above the last, they have now reached £8,500,000, a large sum compared with the first sum mentioned, but a mere trifle compared with the prestige gained for the British arms on the occasion. To those who remember the outrageous manner in which British blood and gold were squandered in the old war, it seems the height of absurdity to talk about the cost of the cleverly conducted expedition to Abyssinia; the whole cost of which is known, and amounted to £8,500,000, the loss of life being a mere trifle. Witness the Walcheron expedition in 1809, when 7000 British soldiers died from ague and the cost of which was 10 times the amount of the Abyssinian affair; and then the British troops returned in disgrace. Liberal tactics seem to have only the criticising of old accounts for their object, a rather mean system of warfare. It is gratifying to find, however, that even his liberal colleagues are ashamed of the game of Mr. Mundella which is generally esteemed as not worth the candle; and with the exception of furnishing a few newspaper items, there will be nothing more of it. They say everything is fair in love and war, and no doubt the war of politics has equal license with the rest; but we strongly suspect the candle-and economy of these mis-called Liberals, will very soon draw upon them the condemnation of the entire nation.

THE Baltimore Gazette, a journal of the rebel variety, referring to the return of Reverdy Johnson, after remarking that he (Johnson) would have been surprised in any event, says:—

"We have reason to believe that the resignation of Mr. Johnson was tendered less from his anticipation of that fact than from his unwillingness to be a party to demands upon the British Government, which have no foundation in either decency or justice."

The Visit of His Excellency the Governor to the Northwest Coast.

We have before us a printed report and journal of the hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works of the proceedings in connection with the visit of his Excellency the late Governor to the Northwest Coast—the visit which terminated fatally to his Excellency. A condensed report of these proceedings has already appeared in these columns. It is scarcely necessary for us to remark that the document is extremely well written, and that the descriptive powers of the Chief Commissioner are of a very superior order. We take the liberty of reproducing the following extracts from the report as bearing upon one of the most important productive interests of which the colony has yet to boast. Of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mine, the Commissioner writes:

The Company's buildings consist of a storehouse, office, and boarding-house for their workmen, old framed buildings, with some minor houses scattered around. Here we found Messrs. Gibbs and Landale, who are engaged under contract with the Company in constructing a tramway from the harbour—into which it is to be extended by piling and trestle work, so as to form a pier affording a depth of over 20 feet of water a long-side at low tide—to the coal works, about a mile distant. From the proposed pier the tramway will rise gradually for a distance of 3600 feet to a height of 184 feet above high water. From this point a *clue* will be constructed, from the top of which a further short section of tramway will connect with the mouth of the tunnel, at a height of 448 feet above the level of high water, and distant about 4600 feet from the sea-shore. Of this tramway, about 1700 feet from the sea-shore is now partially finished, and from the character of the portion already done, I anticipate that when the whole is completed it will be a very substantial work, and afford an economical and very efficient means of leading the coal down for shipment.

Accompanied by the gentlemen above-named; I walked up to the tunnel with which the tramway is to connect. There we found Mr. Robinson who has at present charge of the coal working, being employed by the company under contract to get out and deliver at the top of the proposed *clue* a specified amount of coal.

By this gentleman we were conducted into the tunnel—called Nicholson's Tunnel—which is 619 ft. long. At 210 ft. from its mouth the coal is struck, and thence extends to the end of the tunnel, where there is a fault, the walls of the vein coming together gradually for the last 100 feet until they close altogether. The whole thickness of the seam nearly 6 feet, in which are two veins of pure coal, averaging 3 feet and 1 foot 3 inches thick respectively, separated by a slate-shale midstone 6 inches thick. These veins are nearly vertical, and their general course bears N., 40° W. The coal has been proved by practical experiment to be of very good quality. We were also shown by Mr. Robinson three other tunnels which have been driven 112, 433, and 450 feet respectively. In the first called Robinson's tunnel, the coal had been found, but broken and disintegrated; the other tunnels, Hutchinson's and Wilkes', are designed to strike the vein now being worked in Nicholson's tunnel above, but have not yet been run in the full distance. These tunnels are all driven into the steep north slope of a range of high hills, the summit peak of which—Mount Seymour is about 4000 feet high. Outcrops of coal are found in the beds and along the banks of almost every stream running down this mountain slope. There can be no doubt of the abundance of the coal in this neighborhood; and its valuable quality is, I believe fully ascertained. From the facility with which it can be got out and, after the tramway is constructed, put on board ship, in harbour easy of access for vessels of any size, there appears every reason to anticipate that this coal bed may be profitably worked. The only contingency to be feared, in my mind, arises from the broken character of the formation in which this coal is situated, which may render the continuous working of the coal more difficult and expensive than is now contemplated.

Of the Iquash (commonly written Squash) mines, Mr. Truth says:

Hero Captain Mist, Mr. Lowndes and myself went ashore to visit the coal workings at that place, and with the intention of getting off some coal so as to avoid the necessity of stopping at Nanaimo. The tide was so low, however, that we should have had to wait 6 hours before there would have been water to float the company's scow alongside the jetty, which extends some 200 feet out from high water, the shore being very shelving, and we were therefore reluctantly obliged to give up the idea of coaling here. The coal crops out on the beach where we landed, and extends back, rising very gradually in a direction nearly west, the vein having a slight dip to the southward. The coal hitherto taken out has been mostly obtained by stripping off the overlying surface, the stratification being so nearly horizontal. But a tunnel has been run, striking the vein at about 100 feet from its mouth, from which some 60 tons of coal have been taken and are on the jetty waiting for the Beaver. The vein is thin, but the quality of coal, especially that taken from the tunnel appears excellent, and its value for steam purposes has been fully established by practical experience; and I much regret we could not have the opportunity of further proving it in the Sparrowhawk. The country for some miles back from the coast at this point appears moderately low and regular, and from the character of the formation where we landed, I should conclude that this coal vein would prove continuous and easily worked. We got on board again a little after 8 o'clock, and got under weigh at once, proceeding slowly at first on account of a thick bank of fog which rendered the navigation dangerous in the narrow channel we were in. We soon ran out of this fog, however, and aided by a strong flood tide, made a very quick run through Johnson's Straits, passing Cape Mudge at 7 p.m., from which point we went under easy steam and arrived at Nanaimo next morning at 7 a.m.

THE Baltimore Gazette, a journal of the rebel variety, referring to the return of Reverdy Johnson, after remarking that he (Johnson) would have been surprised in any event, says:—

"We have reason to believe that the resignation of Mr. Johnson was tendered less from his anticipation of that fact than from his unwillingness to be a party to demands upon the British Government, which have no foundation in either decency or justice."

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Monday Morning, July 19, 1869.

Shipping Intelligence.

FORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED
July 17—Star Colfax, Comick, Port Townsend
CLEARED.

July 17—Star Colfax, Comick, Port Townsend

RITUALISM has received its death-blow in San Francisco and St. James' Church, where the system was inaugurated, has been reopened in conformity with its original purpose, the production of a pure, unadulterated English Cathedral service. Bishop Kip, who has always been anti-ritualistic, in order to save this fine Church and property, at last exerted his authority, removed all the parties from office who commenced the quarrel and re-opened the church with a new choral service. For the sake of peace, Mr. Egan, the rector, also receded from his antagonistic position, and is now aiding with all his power to restore the harmony and success which he mainly contributed to destroy. This church has always had a local interest amongst ourselves; it was designed and built by two Victorians, while there are still in our midst men who fought on both sides of the quarrel.

THE BARCLAY SOUND MURDERS.—H.M.S. Sparrowhawk is under orders for the West Coast. Her mission is to convey the Sheriff and the assassins of the bark John Bright's people to Barclay Sound, where the murderers will be hanged. A detachment of marines from H.M.S. Satellite, under Lieut. Wright, will accompany the expedition. Some doubt is thrown on the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. It is believed they swore to lies to screen themselves and other members of the tribe who are equally guilty with the condemned man. Perhaps under the circumstances the best plan would be to hang the entire tribe, as Carlyle says, "improve them off the face of the earth." Cold-blooded as the proposition may seem, it would be infinitely better than to allow the two ruffians now in custody to run at large, ready to repeat their wickedness at the first opportunity.

BASE BALL.—The match game between the Olympic and Dominion Base Ball Clubs took place on Saturday afternoon at Beacon Hill, and after a well contested game of seven innings resulted in favor of the Olympics by a majority of 31 runs. Following is the score of the respective clubs.

OLYMPIC CLUB	DOMINION CLUB
PLAYERS	PLAYERS
ED. ZEIGLER,.....CAPTAIN	A F KEYSER,.....CAPTAIN
RUNS. OUTS.	RUNS. OUTS.
Joshua Davies.....8	O Hemmingsway.....3
W O Jameson.....8	P Morrison.....6
Ed McQuade.....8	A F Keyser.....4
O Lombard.....8	H Richardson.....6
S Donnan.....10	M F Gilbert.....5
W Reynolds.....5	W Powell.....5
A Tolmie.....8	W R Gibson.....5
J Howard.....8	J Ball.....3
Ed Zeigler.....10	T Fowles.....3
Totals.....71	Totals.....40

LOCAL BREVIETIES.—Miss Mill's school will

be re-opened on Monday, August 2d.

The examination of the pupils of St. Ann's Convent school will commence to-morrow morning. A Swede lost his life at a logging camp, Howe Sound, on Thursday last, by a spar rolling over him. The steamer Sir James Douglas will positively sail at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning for the East Coast, and will proceed as far North as Comox. Mr. Lumley Franklin will sell the Nanaimo Packet by auction on the 22d inst.

THE FRENCH SHIPS.—La Mothe Piquet sails to-day for San Francisco and will be followed, to-day or to-morrow, by l'Astree. A letter from Admiral Cloue, published in another column, states that a telegraphic dispatch will compel him to shorten his voyage and return speedily to San Francisco.

The Wesleyan camp-meeting will commence on Friday the 23d inst., at Maple Bay. The Enterprise will convey parties to and from the Bay.

THE CHERY CREEK MINERS.—Explorers will start in a few days upon the hunt for silver. They will meet with every encouragement.

THE THISTLES are doomed. The axe is being laid at their root, and in a day or two the roots alone will remain to make the spot where the touch-me-if-you-dare plant now bears its head. It is said an enthusiastic Scotchman imported the seed from which the plentiful crop of thistles with which we are now blessed sprung. His horticultural taste was admirable. Speaking of thistles reminds us that our evening contemporary of Saturday had an amusing paragraph on the subject, which reads thus:

"If the Municipal Council have any serious intention to destroy the thistles which are growing so luxuriantly in almost every street in the city, it is about time the work were commenced. In a very short time they will begin to cast their seeds when they will be scattered broadcast over the country, and become an intolerable nuisance. By all means let them be destroyed root and branch and the sooner the better."

According to the reading of the News the Municipal Council are engaged in a very disreputable practice which ought to be checked, or we shall have incipient Municipal Councillors springing up on every side, and becoming "intolerable nuisances." If the City Fathers can't behave themselves, then we join with our contemporary in demanding that they be destroyed root and branch, and the sooner the better.

MA. SEWARD.—A meeting of American residents was held at the office of the American Consul on Saturday afternoon. Hon. Allen Francis is in the Chair, when a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangement for the reception of Mr. Seward and party. A suite of rooms has been engaged at the St. George Hotel for the accommodation of the visitors. Britons may with great propriety join with Americans in doing honor to the great Statesman. We hope Mr. Seward will not take his departure before meeting our citizens of every nationality at a convivial gathering.

THE FIREMEN'S PIC-NIC.—Extensive preparations are being made for the Firemen's pic-nic, to come off on Saturday next at Medina's Grove. The "boys" are determined that, in point of sociability and enjoyment, it shall excel all previous efforts. Whether they battle with the devouring element or entertain their friends at a pic-nic, the boys always perform their part with a will.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—will meet at Smith's Hall on Friday next at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business. The near approach of the day appointed for holding the Exhibition should cause a full meeting of those who feel an interest in the productive advancement of the Colony.

DEPARTURE.—The steamer G. S. Wright sailed at 11 o'clock on Saturday night for Portland. The come-aboard gun created the impression that the Active had arrived, and drew many people to the wharves to greet distinguished strangers known to be aboard that steamer. The mistake caused some disappointment.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.—A notice in the Government Gazette reserves Mitchell (or Gold) Harbor. This reserve is made to encourage the prospectors who recently visited it in search of gold bearing quartz to continue their efforts and to ensure them the first choice in the selection of the ground when they shall have completed prospecting.

THE FRENCH SHIPS.—La Mothe Piquet sails to-day for San Francisco and will be followed, to-day or to-morrow, by l'Astree. A letter from Admiral Cloue, published in another column, states that a telegraphic dispatch will compel him to shorten his voyage and return speedily to San Francisco.

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P'ASTREE BAND—NOTE FROM ADMIRAL CLOUE.

SIR:—I have received this moment a letter signed by twenty-three persons who request that I should send the band of the Astree to Victoria. It causes me the sincerest regret that that request has been made too late, since our departure should take place on Monday. From a telegraphic dispatch which has reached me, I find that my intended voyage will be interrupted as I am recalled to San Francisco immediately. It would have afforded me real pleasure in finding an opportunity to gratify the inhabitants of Victoria, with sincerest feelings of regret,

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. CLOUE

To J. Kiemler, Esq., and 22 others.

VICTORIA HOUSE.—Just received by Express the New and Elegant Lace Scarfs, (Garde Francaise, Cheveux and Incroyable). Real Lace Shawls, Irish Poplins, Grace Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, Flowers, Trimmed Sets, Lace Folds, Silk Serges, New Dress Materials, and a variety of Fancy Goods; also a complete assortment of Ladies' Skirts and underclothing.

A. GILMORE.—Tailor, wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is selling off the balance of his winter stock at cost to make room for spring goods.

CHEAP SHAVING.—Having recovered his health, Fred Payne's shop is again open to the public. Prices as before.

SELL'S COFFEE.—has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

The band of the French flag-ship will not play at Victoria for want of time. Application should have been made earlier.

Popular Feeling in Ireland.

On Monday night Mr Charles P. O'Connor, who under the nom de plume of 'Cairn Thirna' has been a contributor to the 'National' literature, delivered a lecture on Irish poetry at the Cork Atheneum before a crowded and enthusiastic audience. After quoting the saying of Fletcher of Saltoun 'Give me the making of a people's ballads and I care not who makes their laws,' he expressed his gratification that from the time the accused footsteps of the invader were planted on Irish soil down to the present day the bards of Ireland had made it their mission when the strong arm of oppression was raised, as it was now, above the people to protest with their inspired voices against submission to tyranny. He informed the audience that he 'was no flunkie, no West Briton'—a piece of intelligence which they did not need to hear, but which pleased them greatly. He was an Irishman he said, who loved his country and would die for her. 'He was an Irishman, hoping and thirsting for the day when—here he paused and while breathless silence prevailed requested the meeting 'not to interrupt him again.' This provoked loud laughter, and he then went on to tell them how much he admired the men of the old land, and, except the men of '82 none more than the men of '98. This introduced the song, 'Who fears to speak of '98?' Next followed a suggestive parody of D'Arcy McGee's song, 'My Irish Wife,' its title being 'My English Wife,' and the name of the cara sposa 'Minnie Bill.' He then recited John Savage's poem 'Shane O'Neill,' commencing with the words—'A curse upon the Saxon.' The Cork Herald naively observes: 'It is needless to say that the prayer of the opening lines was received with a loud Amen.' After this act of devotion the lecturer alluded to Dublin Castle as a 'sink of corruption and infamy.' The audience warmly approved the sentiment. The Black-pool band afterwards played 'the soul-stirring strains' of 'God save Ireland.' Numerous other ballads singing the praises of the volunteers, the heroes of 1848 and 1868 were recited; and he finished off by a poem in honor of Peter O'Neil Crowley, who was shot during the last outbreak in Kilcooney Wood. The local paper remarks as significant incidents the loud cheering which Crowley's name called forth, and the heartiness with which two policemen in civilian dress, were recognized, and cheered by the assembly. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer; and Mr. Cornelius O'Sullivan, in seconding the motion, expressed his great admiration of an 'English wife.' He questioned whether Father Gladstone would give one of his daughters or not; but they would endeavor to get wives elsewhere, more particularly from 'Father Jonathan.' The repeated visits which had been made to the Cork gunshops and the houses of the gentry in search of such 'wives' showed that the admiration referred to was very generally felt in the Fairie City. The finale was as loyal as the rest of the entertainment, the band playing the Irish national anthem, and the audience standing and singing 'God Save Ireland.'

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS WITH HEAVY GUNS.—The London Times gives the following interesting summary of the results of recent experiments with heavy guns at Woolwich: One pattern of the Woolwich coiled wrought-iron gun endured 400 rounds with ordinary service charges of thirty pounds, English large-grain cannon powder, and 714 rounds with battering charges of forty-three pounds; in all 1,114 rounds—a test far beyond anything that such a gun could probably be called upon to resist, even during a great war. The gun remains perfectly serviceable. The gun and its ammunition were calculated for each other, regard being had both to power, endurance, weight and coat; and that there may be no mistake as to the powers of the Woolwich nine-inch gun, with battering charges of forty-three pounds, we give the maximum penetrations which the gun is capable of effecting, as laid down by the Committee on Fortifications: into earth forty feet, into concrete twelve feet, into brickwork twelve feet [but with fracturing and disintegrating effect to a much greater depth and over a considerable area], into iron plates eleven inches.

The second gun fired 400 rounds with thirty-pound charges, and 649 with forty-three pound charges—1,049 rounds in all. During the firing of the 400 thirty-pound charges, and during 207 of the forty-three pound charges, the vent was in the rear of the usual place. The last 442 rounds with forty-three pounds were fired through a vent, in the ordinary service position, which is more severe upon the gun. The piece is now unserviceable, but became so by a most gradual and easily-watched process. About 200 rounds before the end of the trial a flaw was detected in the steel tube. It developed gradually, though the steel bar is tightly gripped by the wrought-iron exterior, up to the one thousand and second round, when gas was discovered escaping from the indicator hole—a small orifice bored in all our heavy guns to give notice when a steel tube is cracked through. The proof was continued with full battering charges, until at the one thousand and forty-ninth round the steel tube shifted forward about two inches and closed the vent, so that further firing became impossible. Thus, though the gun is unserviceable, it has stood an enormous test, and yielded slowly at last, step by step.

DURING THE LIFE OF BERRYER his friends formed themselves into a society for the purchase of his valuable collection of papers, as a protest for offering the old man a sum sufficient to relieve him from the pecuniary difficulties under which he was laboring. The members of this society recently met for the purpose of deliberating as to the ultimate destination of the documents in their care, which are of great historic value, consisting of all the documents relating to the trials of Chateaubriand, Lamartine, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Dupin, &c. M. Berryer had carefully preserved every letter addressed to him from the year 1816. These no had scrupulously put in order, according to their dates, as well as the subject to which they referred. The collection is complete, and contained in 80 separate portfolios. The society have unanimously selected M. Charles de LaCombe, whose works have been crowded by the Academy, as editor of these interesting and important documents. He is likewise charged with the task of compiling the life of Berryer, for which purpose his family have intrusted him with all the private documents they possessed that could throw light on the subject. The most singular revelations as to the history of the past half century will thus be made public.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS, speaking of the tight vote at the recent county elections in South Carolina, says the negroes are already becoming indifferent in the matter of voting.

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee, the best on the Coast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

The Editorial Duel.

From the New York Tribune, June 20th.
Jose Ferrar de Conto, the editor of the 'El Cronista,' the Spanish newspaper published in this city, who lately fought a duel at Lundy's Lane, Canada, with Francisco de Porto, editor of the Cuban paper 'La Revolucion,' was brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday. He was arrested on the complaint of Lorenzo Thomasselli, the proprietor of a barber's shop on Broadway, who states that the prisoner came to his place of business on May 31st, and seeing a caricature hanging upon the wall under which some one had written 'Jose Ferrar de Conto,' the accused seized it, tore it into fragments, and calling the writer of it 'poltron,' 'coward,' and many other such names in Spanish, vowed revenge. It resulted in a duel as has been published, in which Francisco de Porto, the aggressor, was seriously wounded. The examination in the case is set down for Wednesday next, until which time De Conto was released on parole.

GLARING DAYS AND BRILLIANT NIGHTS.—Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of night. Dr Baird relates some interesting facts. He arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburg, four hundred miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see the sun rise at midnight when it was as light as it is in England an hour before sunset. You could see distinctly, but all was quiet in the streets. It seemed as if the inhabitant's had gone away or were dead. The sun in June goes down in Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is great illumination all night, as the sun round the earth toward the north pole; and the refraction of its rays is such that you can go to road at midnight without any artificial light. The first morning Dr Baird awoke in Stockholm he was surprised to see the sun shining in his room. He looked at his watch and found it only three o'clock. The next time he woke it was five o'clock, but there were persons in the street.

The Swedes in the city are not very industrious. There is a mountain at the head of Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not appear to go down at all. The steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of conveying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, latitude 72 degrees the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about 25 degrees above the horizon at midnight. In the winter the sun disappears and is not seen for weeks; then it comes and remains for ten or fifteen minutes, after which it decends, and finally does not set at all, but makes almost a circle round the heavens. Dr Baird was asked how they managed in that latitude with hired persons and what they considered a day. He replied that they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hour, whether the sun goes down or not.

A WIDE-AWAKE NOBLEMAN.—A correspondent from London as follows:

As there's no war with America, after all, you will have a large flight of English tourists. I know some who are going, and would have gone, I think, at almost any risk, to study the germs of the great future in American politics and society. Among others, you will have the young, plucky and clever Viscount Alair, son of the Earl of Dunraven, one of the most intelligent and advanced of the young nobility. He is barely of age, is just married to a great heiress, and will inherit, with his birthright, estates of perhaps £60,000 a year. There is no nonsense about him, and he is of the stuff to go anywhere and do anything. He is not afraid of new ideas and experiences. He held out his hand and took in a live lump of coal which Mr. Home, the spiritualist took glowing from the grate. When the Government refused to take volunteers on the Abyssinian expedition, he went to the editor of a London journal, and volunteered as a special correspondent. Young, noble, rich, liberal connected by birth and marriage with the most powerful families in England and Ireland—his brother-in-law, I believe, the richest commoner in Ireland—you may well suppose that he will find in America many interesting subjects of investigation.

The second gun fired 400 rounds with thirty-pound charges, and 649 with forty-three pound charges—1,049 rounds in all. During the firing of the 400 thirty-pound charges, and during 207 of the forty-three pound charges, the vent was in the rear of the usual place. The last 442 rounds with forty-three pounds were fired through a vent, in the ordinary service position, which is more severe upon the gun. The piece is now unserviceable, but became so by a most gradual and easily-watched process. About 200 rounds before the end of the trial a flaw was detected in the steel tube. It developed gradually, though the steel bar is tightly gripped by the wrought-iron exterior, up to the one thousand and second round, when gas was discovered escaping from the indicator hole—a small orifice bored in all our heavy guns to give notice when a steel tube is cracked through. The proof was continued with full battering charges, until at the one thousand and forty-ninth round the steel tube shifted forward about two inches and closed the vent, so that further firing became impossible. Thus, though the gun is unserviceable, it has stood an enormous test, and yielded slowly at last, step by step.

FRAGRANCE THE MOST LASTING!
FRAGRANCE THE MOST DELICATE!
FRAGRANCE THE MOST EXQUISITE!
FRAGRANCE THE MOST REFRESHING!

All are combined in MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—the only recognized perfume of fashion.

As there are counterfeits, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for thirty years—viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and in Ruth all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pill, which in the very worst cases, the Ointment has succeeded in affording a perfect cure after every other means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.

ROWLAND'S THREE GREAT PREPARATIONS for the complexion, the complexion, and the teeth, are known in all quarters of the globe. Their famous 'Macassar Oil' has been counterfeited in France, Germany, and elsewhere, but none of the spurious preparations have possessed the extraordinary properties of the genuine article. Rowland's 'Kalydor' for the complexion has retained its prominent place among fashionable cosmetics notwithstanding the numerous new articles introduced for the complexion. The 'Onton' for the teeth is highly prized by thousands who have used no other dentifrice for years. Rowland's great success during the past two generations, and their present prominent position as manufacturers, may justly be attributed to the excellent character of their articles, and to the fact that unlike many other proprietors of established fame, they do not allow their cosmetics to deteriorate in quality.

Particulars in detail hereafter.

Buy It and Try It.

RICHARD WOODS.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT, DATED

17th instant, between Alexander Phillips,

of Victoria, V. I., of the first part, and Pitt Griffin,

of the same place, of the

Medical.

French Medicines,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAUULT & CO.

Chemists to H. H. Prince Napoleon

PARIS.

These different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries founded on the principles of Chemistry and Therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the Faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure all diseases, as they are not intended to do but a very few complaints, the most singular cases in France regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those which have undergone an examination by the Academy of Medicine, and have been proved efficacious, either in the laboratory or in the practice of the first medicinal, are authorized by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellence of Messrs. Grimault et Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine.)

LIQUID PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of Chlorosis, Pains in the Stomach, Difficult Digestion, Disease of the Blood, &c. It particularly recommends to regulate the functions of the body, and all kinds of delicate constitution, as well as persons suffering under every kind of debility whatever. It is the preservative of health par excellence, in all warm and relaxing climates.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL!

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and has been found most beneficial in Diseases of the Chest, Scrofula, Lymphatic Disorders, Green Alchymia, Asthma, General Debility and Poorness of Blood. It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of the body, and all kinds of delicate constitution, as well as persons suffering under every kind of debility whatever. It is the preservative of health par excellence, in all warm and relaxing climates.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in case of Consumption and other Diseases of the Lungs. It promptly removes the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

Be sure to see that the signature of Grimault & Co. is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitation.

MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION!

DR BURIN DU BUISSON'S

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine)

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France in cases of derangements of the digestive organs, such as

Gastritis, Gastralgia, Long and Laborious Digestion, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Emaciation, Jaundice, and Complaints of the Liver & Lungs

NERVOUS HEADACHE NEURALGIA, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, INSTANTLY CURED BY Grimault's Guarana.

This vegetable substance, which grows in the Brazil, has been employed since time immemorial to cure Indigestion of the Bowels. It has proved to be of the greatest service in cases of Cholera, as it is a preventive and a cure in cases of Diarrhea.

GRIMAUULT & Co.'s Syrup of Ferruginous Peruvian Bark.

Chemists to H. H. Prince Napoleon, 43 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

This preparation has the great advantage of combining two most powerful tonics known in the medical world. Of perfect simplicity and agreeable taste, this Syrup is taken with pleasure and suits the most delicate stomachs.

It is par ex-le the FERRUGINOUS TONIC which should be administered to ladies of delicate constitution, young persons backward in attaining the age of puberty, and to children if a weak constitution.

particularly employed in the treatment of Cholera, Amebiasis, Piles, &c. Gastritis, Gastralgia, White's, Leucorrhœa, Debility, Want of Appetite, Poverty of Blood, &c.

No more Dyspepsia, Vomiting during Pregnancy, or Sea Sickness.

GRIMAUULT & Co.'s ELIXIR OF PEPSINE.

Popes undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to Peppine Powders or Pills. It is the digestive medicine par excellence and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. Grimault best to call the attention of the faculty and the public in general to the fact that real popine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porc.

NO MORE COPAIBA OR CUBEBS!

Grimault's capsules and Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Where all other preparations have failed these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris by the celebrated Dr Ricard, and found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copas and Cubebs. The injection is used recent, and capsules in more chronic cases.

SYRUP AND LOZENGES OF SAP OF SEA PINE.

Balsamic and Resinous Properties of the Sea Pine. It is employed with success against affections of the Chest, Cold, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, &c.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED Daily b

DAVID W. HIGGINS, at his Office

Government Street, Victoria, V. I.

Groceries and Provisions.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1860, MOTTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the banknotes.

LABELS

of Messrs GROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by M-Judge Phearo.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 9th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Lab., in imitation of Messrs GROSSE & BLACKWELL, SIKH BAGHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

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